

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the section heading beginning at page 1, line 6, with the following amended section heading:

| Technical Field of the Invention

Please replace the section heading beginning at page 1, line 15, with the following amended section heading:

| Background Art of the Invention

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

Generally, tin plates or galvanized plates have been applied treated with phosphate treatment or chromate treatment for a time long since for improving the corrosion resistance but the wear resistance of them are these plates is not sufficient.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 20, with the following amended paragraph:

The treating method for a steel sheet using a solution containing a silicate to a steel sheet includes a method of treating a galvanized plate with a solution containing a sodium silicate as described in JP-B-38-20952, but the corrosion resistance thereof is not sufficient. Further, a method of treating with a solution comprising chromium oxide and a silicate as a main ingredient described in JP-B-4-1164 intend stends to prevent corrosion at high temperature and, accordingly, a chromium oxide content is large and adhesion of fabricated coating film when treating by using the same is extremely poor. Further, since this coating

does not contain lithium silicate, corrosion resistance at normal temperature is poor.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

Further, a method of coating using a treating solution formed by adding chromic acid to a silicic acid sol described in JP-B-42-14050 provides no sufficient corrosion resistance inat a high temperature and high humidity atmosphere such as at a temperature of 40°C and at a relative humidity of 90%, in which rust tends to be formed and the corrosion resistance of the fabricated portion under outdoor exposure is remarkably poor.

Please replace the section heading beginning at page 3, line 5, with the following amended section heading:

DisclosureSummary of the Invention

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

A surface treated steel sheet for use in a bearing seal according to the present invention is characterized by forming a coating film having a film thickness after drying of from 10 to 800 mg/m² as Si by coating an aqueous solution comprising from 5 to 600 g/L of a water soluble or water dispersible lithium silicate having a molar ratio of silicic acid or silicate-: lithium hydroxide within a range of from 20:1 to 1:1 onto a steel sheet.

Please replace the section heading beginning at page 3, line 17, with the following amended section heading:

~~Best Mode for Carrying Out~~Detailed Description of the
Invention

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

The present invention is applicable to known surface treated steel sheets applied treated with zinc plating, zinc alloy plating comprising, for example, Zn-Ni or Zn-Fe using zinc as a main ingredient, Zn-Co-Mo plating, bright Zn plating or bright Zn alloy plating of a thickness of from 0.1 to 0.6 mm. Particularly, bright Zn-Co-Mo plating having an appearance of golden color is preferred showing less change of the appearance in an acceleration test for corrosion resistance under isothermal and isohumidity state. The amount of Zn plating is preferably within a range from 5 to 30/m². When it is less than 5 g/m², the corrosion resistance is insufficient. When it exceeds 30 g/m², it results in no problem in view of characteristics but this increases cost and is uneconomical.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

As the composition of them, the lithium silicate is preferably within a concentration rage of from 5 to 600 g/L. When the concentration is less than 5 g/L, improving effect for the corrosion resistance or the wear resistance is not recognized, whereas when it is exceeds 600 g/L, the liquid stability is deteriorated, which is not preferred. Further, as the mixing ratio of silicic acid or silicate, a range of

molar ratio of silicic acid (or silicate) : lithium hydroxide = 20:1 to 1:1 is effective for the treatment. In a case where the content of lithium hydroxide is less than the ratio described above, the corrosion resistance tends to be degraded, particularly, and curing of the treated coating film is slow, taking requiring a long drying time, which is not suitable. Further, in a case where the ratio is more than the range described above, the wear resistance becomes insufficient.